EXHIBIT "1"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	ζ x
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EXPRESS SEA TRANSPORT CORP.,	:
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Plaintiff,	:
	:
-against-	:
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NOVEL COMMODITIES S.A.,	:
	:
<u>Defendant</u> .	;
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06 Civ. 2404 (GEL)

ORDER

GERARD E. LYNCH, District Judge:

For the reasons stated on the record in open court on May 4, 2006, the attachment issued by this Court on March 28, 2006, is hereby vacated.

The parties are instructed that unless reason is given before May 15, 2006, as to why this action should continue, the Court will dismiss the action.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: New York, New York May 4, 2006

United States District Judge

1 654YEXPC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 12233 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK EXPRESS SEA TRANSPORT CORP., 4 Plaintiff, 4 5 5 6 ν. 06 Civil 2404 (GEL) NOVEL COMMODITIES S.A., 6 7 7 Defendant. 8 -----X 8 9 9 May 4, 2006 3:15 p.m. 10 10 Before: 11 11 HON, GERARD E, LYNCH, 12 13 District Judge 13 14 15 15 **APPEARANCES** 16 FREEHILL, HOGAN & MAHAR, LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff 16 17 80 Pine Street 17 New York, New York 18 MICHAEL E. UNGER, ESQ., of counsel 18 19 20 FOWLER, RODRIGUEZ & CHALOS, LLP Attorneys for Defendant 336 Main Street 21 22 22 23 23 Port Washington, New York OWEN F. DUFFY, ESQ., BRIAN T. MCCARTHY, ESQ., Of counsel 24 24 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 2 654YEXPC THE CLERK: In the matter of Express Sea Transport Corporation against Novel Commodities.

Counsel, please identify yourselves for the record, beginning with plaintiff. 2 4 5 6 7 MR. UNGER: Michael Unger, Freehill, Hogan & Mahar for Express Sea Transport. MR. DUFFY: Owen Duffy for the defendant Novel

Commodities, with my colleagues Brian McCarthy.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. This case is before the court on the defendant's motion to vacate an order of maritime attachment that was entered on March 29, 2006. The parties appeared for a hearing on May 2 and I promised to decide the matter by this afternoon. After considering the arguments presented at the

hearing and contained in the parties' papers and the subsequent submissions made by both sides, the court will now grant the defendant's motion and vacate the attachment.

Under Rule B of the Supplemental Rules of Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claim, a plaintiff may attach a defendant's property within the district if the plaintiff's claim is a maritime action and if the defendant is not found within the district. The defendant has challenged the validity of plaintiff's attachment and, therefore, plaintiff has the burden to show that the attachment was proper. In this case the dispute regarding the propriety of the attachment centers

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on whether the defendant, Novel, can be found within the district for the purposes of Rule B.

A defendant is found within the district if it is both, one, found within the district for purposes of jurisdiction and, two, found within the district for purposes of service of process. That is Seawind Compania, S.A., versus Crescent Line Incorporated, 320 F.2d 580 at 582, (2d Cir. 1963).

The plaintiff argues that under this test the defendant was not found in the district because plaintiff engaged in a diligent search for the defendant and didn't find

him. This argument is without merit for two reasons:
First, plaintiff's reliance on the diligence of its search is misplaced. There is case law supporting the proposition that a diligent search that fails to undercover defendant's agent for service of process is sufficient to satisfy the service prong inquiry even if the defendant does, in fact, have an agent for process within the district. See, for example, West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association versus MacAllister Brothers Incorporated, 829 F Supp. 122 at 123 to 24, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1993.

The applicability of this rule to the service prong

makes some degree of sense. A defendant should not be able to avoid suit by hiding an agent away from potential plaintiffs thereby forcing the plaintiff to attach property before the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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defendant comes forward to reveal the hidden agent. In such a situation a determination that a defendant is not found within the district for service of process despite the fact that there was an agent within the district serves as a sort of penalty

rule to discourage any hidden agent tactics.

Plaintiff has pointed to no case, however, that applies this doctrine to the jurisdiction prong of the inquiry, and the rational that underpins the doctrine on the service

issue does not extend to the jurisdiction issue.

Second, regardless of the applicability of plaintiff's argument regarding what was knowable at the time of the search, the record reveals that plaintiff did, in fact, know all the relevant facts. Plaintiff did find by going to the office of

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the New York Secretary of State that defendant had a registered agent for service of process within the district. In fact, in arguing that its search was diligent, plaintiff asserts that the search "revealed the very items which defendant now asserts constituted its presence." Plaintiff's memorandum at pages 2

The issue for the court, therefore, is not the diligence of plaintiff's search, but, rather, whether the facts uncovered by that search, the same facts asserted by the defendant, lead to the conclusion that the defendant can be found within this district.

As previously mentioned, the determination of whether SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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a defendant is found within the district for purposes of Rule B is governed by the two-prong Seawind test.

Taking the second prong of the test first, it is clear that defendant is found in the district for service of process purposes. Plaintiff admits that the defendant has designated an agent for service of process with the New York Secretary of State.

Plaintiff argues, however, that defendant nevertheless may not be found within the district for purposes of service of process because when plaintiff's attorney called the offices of defendant's agent, the person who answered the phone was unable to confirm that the agent was authorized to accept service on behalf of defendant. Plaintiff provides no information with regard to who this person on the phone was or whether he or she is expected to know anything about defendant's agreement with the agent to accept service on defendant's behalf. Plain did not attempt to follow up on the phone call nor did it Plaintiff attempt to serve defendant via the agent. One inconclusive phone call is insufficient to carry plaintiff's burden of showing that the defendant is not found in the district for purposes of service, especially in light of the parties' agreement that the defendant does, in fact, have a registered agent on file with the Secretary of State and the fact that plaintiff actually and without difficulty discovered that fact and defendant's averment that the agent is in fact authorized and defendant's averment that the agent is, in fact, authorized SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to accept service.

Turning now to the first jurisdictional prong of the inquiry, the court also finds that defendant can be found within this district for purposes of jurisdiction. To satisfy this test, a defendant must "be engaged in sufficient activity in the district to subject it to jurisdiction even in the absence of a resident agent expressly authorized to accept process." Seawing, 320 F.2d at 383.

Plaintiff argues that a defendant may only be found within the district if it engages in substantial commercial activity within the district. Essentially, the plaintiff's view is that whether defendant is subject to suit in the district is irrelevant and that what matters is the sum of defendant's activities in the district regardless of the connection between those activities and any requirements of personal jurisdiction.

However, our Court of Appeals rejected that rule in Seawind by stating the jurisdiction prong can be met by a

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showing of specific personal jurisdiction arising from the particular claims there at issue even if the defendant's broader activities were insufficient to establish general jurisdiction.

Accordingly, this court interprets the jurisdiction prong of the inquiry to require only that the courts of this district have personal jurisdiction over the defendant whatever SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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the basis of that jurisdiction may be. And, indeed, to the extent that Rule B attachments are designed at least in part to secure jurisdiction in situations where because of the lack of presence of the defendant within the jurisdiction in personam jurisdiction cannot be obtained, it certainly seems to make sense to interpret the inquiry in just that way.

In this case the defendant is subject to suit in the courts of this district and, therefore, may be found here for purposes of jurisdiction. This is so for two reasons:

First, the defendant has stated on the record that it would submit to an order issued by this court to compel resolution of the underlying dispute in arbitration in London as required by the charter party, thus, defendant has as required by the charter party, thus, defendant has specifically consented to the jurisdiction of this court.

Second, defendant is a registered foreign corporation within the State of New York and under New York law a corporation that registers to do business within the state consents to general jurisdiction in the courts of the state. See Iyalla versus TRT Holdings Incorporated, 2005 Westlaw 1765707 at page star 3, (S.D.N.Y. July 25, 2005). According defendant is subject to suit in the courts of this district and therefore defendant may be found within the district Accordingly. and, therefore, defendant may be found within the district for purposes of jurisdiction.

The cases relied upon by plaintiff do not compel a contrary conclusion. First and foremost, plaintiff cites only SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

654YEXPC to opinions of district courts and magistrate judges and so to the extent that those jurisdictions are contrary to governing Second Circuit authority, this court must follow its own best understanding of circuit case law in preference to that of courts of parallel authority.

Second, the cases cited do not support plaintiff's contention that only substantial commercial activity makes a court finding that a defendant is found within the district for purposes of jurisdiction. To the contrary, the cases cited by plaintiff support the conclusion that the relevant issue is amenability to suit.

For example, in Federazione, a case relied on heavily by plaintiff, the district court inquired into defendant's business activity within the district, but only insofar as that activity related to the question of whether it was "unfair or unreasonable to require defendant to respond to suit in this forum." Federazione Italiana versus Mandask Compania De Vapores, S.A., 158 F. Supp. 107 at 109, S.D.N.Y. 1957).

Similarly, in Bay Casino, the district court listed substantial commercial activity as just one of many ways in which a defendant could be found within the district for

purposes of jurisdiction, along with, for example, breaching a contract within the district or signing a forum selection

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clause. Bay Casino, LLC versus M/V Royal Empress, 20 F. Supp. 2d 440 at 451, (S.D.N.Y 1998). If signing a forum selection SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 24 25

654YEXPC clause is sufficient to render a defendant present within the jurisdiction, it must follow that the key issue is whether the defendant is amenable to suit for whatever reason and not the extent of his physical or commercial presence within the district.

The only case cited by plaintiff that appears to adopt its substantial activity interpretation of the jurisdiction test is Erne Shipping Incorporated versus HBC Hamburg Bulk Carriers GMbH & Co., 409 F. Supp. 2d 427, (S.D.N.Y 2006).

Aside from the fact that Erne appears to this court to

be in conflict with Seawind, this court does not find the reasoning of Erne persuasive. The magistrate judge in Erne concluded that the defendant's registration to do business in New York and the accompanying consent to general jurisdiction was insufficient to amount to being found in the district for purposes of jurisdiction. The court's conclusion was based on an analysis of the purposes of maritime attachment, which it concluded require actual presence based on actual activity. concluded require actual presence based on actual activity within the district.

First, the court concluded that actual presence would make it more likely that assets would be found within the district to provide security for plaintiff. This appears inapposite. A Rule B attachment presupposes that there are assets in the district, assets that have already been attached. Second, the court concluded that registration would

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not guarantee defendant's presence in the district because registration can be withdrawn.

While that observation is technically true, it is also somewhat irrelevant. Once a registered corporate defendant is sued and served within the district, it is too late for the defendant to revoke its registration. The defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the court and any proceedings necessary to secure the defendant's presence can be taken by the court pursuant to the Federal Rules. If not wanting to submit to the power of the district court the defendant subsequently revokes it's registration, that would have no effect on any pending litigation, and future plaintiffs then would be able to utilize Rule B attachment. Essentially, Rule B gives potential defendants a choice; either they subject themselves to the courts of the district or they open up the possibility that their property in the district will be attached.

Defendant is found and was found by the plaintiff within the district for the purposes of service of process and for the purposes of jurisdiction. Therefore, defendant was found within the district under Rule B and the attachment must be vacated.

The parties devote considerable attention to an issue that has divided the judges in this district, whether on a motion to vacate a Rule B attachment a plaintiff must show, in addition to satisfying the explicit requirements of Rule B,

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requirements, the technical requirements of Rule B are not satisfied, it is not necessary to reach that issue. The requirements of Rule B have not been met and, therefore, defendant's motion to vacate the attachment is granted.

Okay. I think that resolves the attachment issue and the question then is, is there anything else that remains of this action?

If the action were solely for purposes of securing the attachment, then I suggest that it be withdrawn. If the complaint on the other hand seeks to have the defendant submit to arbitration, the defendant has already stipulated in open court that it would do so and I think that probably renders the action moot, but maybe the best way to do that is to enter that stipulation in writing and then, in effect, dismiss the case as settled on that basis, but I will leave it to the parties to discuss that and see what is going to happen next.

I guess just to put a terminus on it, if I don't hear something different from the parties within, let's say, essentially ten days, by a week from Monday, then I will dismiss the action as moot

dismiss the action as moot.

All right. Anything else that we need to do today? MR. DUFFY: May, your Honor, WE issue a formal order, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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2 3 because we need to present it to the garnishee.

THE COURT: Yes. We will put out the order right away for reasons stated in open court on this date on the record the attachment is vacated. If you want some other form of order you can submit it.

So the garnishee is satisfied. MR. DUFFY: Right. That ought to do it. THE COURT:

Your Honor, a couple of things, MR. UNGER: There is a ten day automatic stay that applies to the release of the funds by the garnishee. I would ask that your Honor keep that stay in place so that the funds remain, because I believe my client is going to instruct an appeal of your Honor's order.

THE COURT: If it is an automatic stay, then there is

nothing I can do, right? MR. UNGER: It is only for ten days and after ten days regardless whether we filed an appeal or not the banks would be entitled to release the funds. What I am asking is that the

funds remain under restrained --

THE COURT: No, that is denied. I'm confident that the ruling is correct. If you want to appeal, file your appeal within ten days and ask the Court of Appeals to extend the stay. I think that is more appropriate. Then they can decide whether they think there is sufficient merit to warrant

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granting a further stay.

MR. UNGER: Thank you, your Honor. The other item is in our papers we had asked for certain discovery. I understand your Honor has already ruled,

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but one of those items of discovery we had in mind to obtain would be discovery as to whether or not Novel has complied with the requirements of all foreign companies that register to do business, and that would include filing a biannual information statement and filing tax returns with the New York State authorities, which I think is relevant, your Honor, to whether or not the registration is actual and valid.

THE COURT: No, it's not. They are here, they got the agent, they are registered, they concede they are subject to jurisdiction, they are subject to jurisdiction. There is nothing further to have discovery of, point one.

Point two, we had an extensive argument of this two days ago and nobody suggested to me that a decision on this should be deferred pending some further discovery or that this discovery is somehow necessary to receive this issue

discovery is somehow necessary to resolve this issue. Therefore, I went ahead and I resolved the issue. resolved, it is over and done with.

If there remains or is to remain some action in this court on the merits, well, then you will be entitled to whatever discovery you are entitled to on the merits. It will be the first occasion I am aware of where plaintiff tries to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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take discovering to prove it doesn't have jurisdiction in the action.

If the underlying action is going to proceed, the defendant has expressly consented to jurisdiction right here in open court, has -- I don't know if we actually discussed this, but I think to the extent that we may be in a situation where the defendant hasn't actually been served, you are waiving service or accepting service or something, right?

MR. DUFFY: Accepting service, your Honor. We haven't

formerly filed an answer, but if it is necessary we will do so.

THE COURT: So I don't think there is any issue anymore as to the defendant's amenability to suit, and if there is a suit to be had here, I'm not sure what that suit is since both sides agree that the proper forum is London and the defendant agrees to arbitrate in London. Either you will go there and do it or you will get an order compelling the defendant to do it out of this court and I don't know what also defendant to do it out of this court and I don't know what else is left.

I mean, there is no claim by the plaintiff, as I understand it, that this court should adjudicate the merits of the dispute, there is only an issue whether the defendant has

to go to London and they are happy to go.

So I think there is nothing to have discovery about and no case left, but as I say, if I misunderstand that in some way you will let me know within ten days. So while you are SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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making up your mind to appeal, you can also make up your mind about that.

But it seems to me and I think it has been clear from the beginning, and this is not any criticism, nothing improper about it, that this action was about getting the attachment. The attachment has now been vacated and its time for some other court if you want to bring it there to decide whether that's correct or not. But at the end of the day, I think it would be irresponsible for me to grant a further stay because the whole

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point of this procedure is to decide whether there is a basis for attaching the defendant's property. I have decided that there isn't and so they should be entitled to the use of their property as soon as possible. That's my view of it. If it is somebody's view, higher authority and greater wisdom that they shouldn't be entitled to the use of their property, well, it's for that court to enter a stay and protect its jurisdiction and do whatever it thinks is appropriate. But for my purposes, you know, if this order is automatically stayed, fine, it is automatically stayed and that gives you the opportunity to seek a further stay in the appropriate court. All right. I think we are done. Thank you very much.

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